The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6092 第六千零九十二號 光緒丁丑年四月念六日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1877. 四拜禮 號七月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 5, LIZZIE H., Amer. bark, 889, Babson, Saigon 26th May, Salt.—MELCHERS & Co.

June 6, GOLDEN HORN, British str., 1,023, G. Alton, Saigon 1st June, Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

June 6, RAJANATTIANUHAR, British str., 933, G. T. Hopkins, Bangkok 29th May, General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

June 6, NAMOA, British str., 862, Punchard, Foochow 3rd June, and Amoy 5th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

June 6, AVA, French str., 2,109, Hernandez, Shanghai 3rd June, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

June 6, TIBRE, French str., 1,009, de Girard, Yokohama 30th May, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

June 6, FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 920, A. Croad, Shanghai 2nd June, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 6TH.

Rosa Bottcher, German bark, for Rajang.
Ningpo, British steamer, for Canton.
San Lorenzo, Spanish brig, for Jolo.
Danube, British steamer, for Bangkok.
A. E. Vidal, German bark, for Wimampon.
Vesta, German bark, for Tientsin.
Helene, German bark, for Amoy.
Glaucus, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Delta, British steamer, for Foochow.

Departures.

June 6, PENEDO, Brit. str., for Kiung-chow.
June 6, NINGPO, British str., for Canton.
June 6, RHODA, British bark, for Foochow.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Golden Horn*, str., from Saigon:—8 Chinese.

Per *Rajanattianuhar*, str., from Bangkok:—144 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, str., from East Coast:—Mr. Bruce and 80 Chinese.

Per *Fu-yew*, str., from Shanghai:—Rev. Mr. Lechler, Rev. Mr. Graves, and 70 Chinese.

Per *Tibre*, str., from Yokohama:—For Marseilles.—Mrs. Aymis, Messrs. T. Vitton, Johnson, Kolis, Harada, Comy, and Imaizumi.

Per *Ava*, str., from Shanghai:—For Hongkong.—Messrs. M. Richardson, A. Andié and servant, G. Curtis and servant, and A. Pullar, and 12 Chinese. For Saigon.—Mr. A. Spooner. For Marseilles.—Messrs. G. Stolt and H. Krauss.

TO DEPART.

Per *Rosa Bottcher*, for Rajang:—7 Chinese.

Per *San Lorenzo*, for Jolo:—5 Chinese.

Per *Danube*, str., for Bangkok:—89 Chinese.

Per *Glaucus*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—1 Cabin and 154 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Golden Horn* reports left Saigon on 1st June, and had light Southerly winds, attended with rain throughout.

The French steamship *Tibre* reports left Yokohama on 30th June, and had fresh Southerly winds most all the passage.

The French steamship *Ava* reports left Shanghai on 3rd June, and had strong Southerly winds the first part, then heavy rains to port.

The Chinese steamship *Fu-yew* reports left Shanghai on 2nd June, and had strong Southerly winds and fine weather to Turnabout; from thence heavy rain and fine weather to port.

The British steamship *Rajanattianuhar* reports left Bangkok on 28th May, and had fresh S.W. winds down the Gulf of Siam; from thence to port S.W. monsoon with heavy rain. Left the Dutch steamer *Java* loading at the bar, and the steamship *D. le* in Bangkok.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports left Foochow on 3rd June, and Amoy on the 5th, and had moderate S. Westerly and squally weather with thunder and lightning. In Foochow, strs. *Glenfinlas*, *Viking*, *Killarney*, *Penguin*, *Fleurs Castle*, *Ajax*, *Yesso*. The steamship *Glenearn* left on 31st. The steamship *Benarly* left on the 3rd. In Amoy, strs. *Pearl* and *Hailoong*.

The American bark *Lizzie H.* reports left Saigon on 26th May and Cape St. James on same day. After leaving had strong S.W. winds and thick, rainy weather, with terrific squalls from the West to W.N.W. with high cross sea; this continued for four days until passed the Vareles Group, wind when veered to N.E. with thick rain weather and high cross sea; then got N.E. winds and fine, clear weather until the 4th, when wind veered to S.E.; with thick, cloudy weather, wind veering to S. and squally weather with heavy rain; this continued until got a pilot till from Hongkong; after taking pilot had strong S.W. and winds cloudy weather. Arrived in Hongkong at 5 p.m. on 5th instant.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

May— ARRIVALS.

25, Tung-ting, Chinese str., from Hankow.
25, Haiming, British steamer, from Tientsin.
25, B. Aymar, Am. bk., from Barrard's Inlet.
25, Hae-shin, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
26, Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.
26, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., from Hankow.
26, Kushgar, British str., from Hongkong.
26, Peking, British steamer, from Hankow.
26, Fung-shun, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
27, Hai-an, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
28, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Hankow.
28, Appin, British steamer, from Tientsin.
28, Yetsin, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
28, Emulation, British bark, from Nagasaki.
28, Hankow, British steamer, from Hankow.
30, Eaglet, British bark, from Nagasaki.
31, Kiang-kwan, Chinese str., from Hankow.
31, Lee Yuen, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

May— DEPARTURES.

25, Hae-ting, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
25, Loudoun Castle, British str., for London.
25, Glenogles, British str., for London.
26, Shanghai, British steamer, for Hankow.
26, Ping-on, British steamer, for Tientsin.
27, Hai-shin, Chinese steamer, for Tientsin.
27, Kiang-yuen, Chinese str., for Hankow.
27, Peking, British steamer, for Hankow.
27, Gwalior, British steamer, for Hongkong.
27, Kents Bank, British ship, for Manila.
27, Glenartney, British steamer, for London.
27, Tartar, British steamer, for London.
29, Peking, British steamer, for Hankow.
29, Fung-shun, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
30, Kiang-chang, Chinese str., for Hankow.
30, Hae-an, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
30, Appin, British steamer, for Chefoo, &c.
30, Union, British bark, for Nagasaki.
30, Nagoya Maru, Japan. str., for Nagasaki.
31, Hankow, British steamer, for Hankow.
31, Yetsin, Chinese steamer, for Tientsin.
31, Glaucus, British steamer, for London.
31, Francois L., French str., for Nagasaki.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY opened a BRANCH of our Firm at AMOY in connection with that of Swatow. Mr. M. G. SCOTT will act as our Agent.

LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & Co.
2m 741 Swatow, 11th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at AMOY as AGENT for the Firm of LLOYD, KHOO TEONG POH & Co.

M. G. SCOTT.
2m 742 Amoy, 11th May, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY bought the GOODWILL of the late Firm of BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co., and OPENED BUSINESS in the premises occupied by that Firm, under the Style of ROBERT MORE, as SHIPCHANDLER, SAILMAKER, and GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

ROBERT MORE.
3d 836 Hongkong, 31st May, 1877.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNROE DONNER have been ADMITTED PARTNERS in our FIRM from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai,
16th April, 1877. [3m 590

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM in connection at FOOCHOW, and Mr. F. F. ELLWELL at AMOY.

RUSSELL & Co.
6m 844 China, 1st June, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. H. BELL in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and the Business connected therewith, CEASED on the 31st December last.

The Business will, in future, be conducted on my own account.

YORICK JONES MURROW,
Proprietor,
by his Attorneys WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the Business of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds,
Register of Shipping.
2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [3m 430

NOTICE.

MR. GUSTAV OTTO DRISHAUS has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st of January, 1876.

PASEDAG & Co.
1m 769 Amoy, 12th May, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.
tf 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....500,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Ballins, Esq. — A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick. — Ed. Tobin, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents*
43 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLIPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 351 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 15, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, from the 1st proximo. Water and Gas laid on. Apply to

TATA & Co.
No. 11, Hollywood Road,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [25d 866

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, late in the occupation of The Borneo Company, Limited.

Apply to TURNER & Co.
tf 730 Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 453 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

TO LET.

THE THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Control Department. They may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flats, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.

Also,

SPACIOUS GRANITE GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Also,

"FAIRLEA," WEST POINT, late in the occupation of Dr. DENNYS. These Premises are virtually two Residences, the Lower Storey having an entirely separate Entrance and Garden. Gas, Water, Stabling, and Tennis Lawn.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1877. [625

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 8, WEST TERRACE; Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
528 Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

TO LET,
(With Immediate Possession),

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as PARSEE VILLA, situated at ROBINSON ROAD, with Out-houses, Flower and Vegetable Gardens attached, and Gas laid on.

Apply to D. NOWROJEE,
tf 795 Hongkong Hotel.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, ALEXANDRA TERRACE. Possession from the 1st June next.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 6, GOUGH STREET. Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
760 Hongkong, 31st May, 1877.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.
137, Leadenhall Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND.....£340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.
20, Old Broad Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.
288 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 7th June, 1877, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

175 Cases CLARET, "St. Julien."
80 Cases CLARET, "St. Emilion."
75 Cases CLARET, "St. Estepho."
25 Cases CLARET, "Pauillac."
STABB & Co.'s REVOLVERS, 12 m/m.
Lefaucheux REVOLVERS, 12 m/m.
American HAMS, GREEN PEAS, American TOBACCO, BUTTER, CIGAR TUBES, OPERA GLASSES, GLASS JARS, RAISINS, FLANNELS, TOWELS, LINEN DRILL and DUCK, UNDERSHIRTS, GARTERS, &c., &c.

And

Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
867 Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. Auctioneer.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Praya Central,

TO-MORROW,

the 8th June, 1877, at Noon,—

ELECTRO-PLATED TEA SETS, SALVERS, DINE BOXES, SALVERS, TOAST RACKS, SETS of TABLE CUTLERY in Mahogany Boxes.

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, CASE BOXES, COLOGNE WATER, PERFUMERY, VIOLET POWDER, SILK UMBRELLAS.

CONDENSED MILK, BRANDY, OLD TOM.

Also,

10 Cwt. WHITE ZINC.

Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

868 Hongkong, 6th June, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 11th June, 1877, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A Small but Unique Collection of ANCIENT SATSUMA and other OLD JAPANESE WARE, the Selection of a Connoisseur long resident in Japan, comprising:—Old Satsuma CUPS, TEA POTS, JARS, VASES, DISHES, PLATES, BOWLS, and FIGURES.

OLD LACQUERED WARE, OLD RED WARE, &c., &c.

Also,

An Invoice of JAPANESE WARE, comprising:—LACQUERED WARE, IVORY INLAID CABINETS and BOXES, IVORY CARVINGS, VASES, CUPS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
861 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877. Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H.M. Naval Storekeeper to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 13th day of June, 1877, at 11 o'clock A.M., at H.M. Naval Yard,—

Sundry CONDEMNED NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES and PROVISIONS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
850 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG for Messrs. HOBOKEN, DE BIE, and TORLEY, of ROTTERDAM, call attention to their HIGH QUALITY of their GENEVA.

1m 857 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

FOR SALE.

DANISH BEER,
TUBORGS FABRIKKER,
$7½ per Case.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
2w 858 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN CHINESE HOUSES, situated on QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

A GATLING GUN, in splendid working order.

For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
593 Hongkong, 18th April, 1877.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, February, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF TAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 187- share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.
1463 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

Intimations.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO. HAVE FOR SALE:—

T. AND D. HENRY'S CANVAS.
WOODBERRY'S American COTTON CANVAS.
MANILA (Santa Mesa) ROPE, Assorted Sizes.
GALVANIZED WIRE ROPE, from 1 inch to 5 inches.
HOTH'S RUSSIAN ROPE.
HOTH'S TARRED LINES, from 6 Thread to 24 Thread.
HAMBRO LINES, STICK LINES.
SPUNYARN, &c.
FROST'S (English) SEIZING, in Hanks, Assorted.
FROST'S WHITE LINES.
DEEP SEA LEADLINES.
HAND LEADLINES.
PATENT SIGNAL HALLIARDS.
LOGLINES, FISHING LINES, &c.
WIRE SEIZING, Assorted Sizes.
SQUEEJEES. Ship's SCRAPERS.
PORT LIGHTS and DECK LIGHTS.
SIDE LIGHTS and MASTHEAD LAMPS.
Saloon Suspension LAMPS.
GLOBE LANTERNS, Ruby, Green, and White.
MARLINGSPIKES, SAIL and ROPING NEEDLES.
COTTON WASTE.
WHITE FLAX PACKING.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.
INDIA-RUBBER SHEETS, all sizes.
WIRE and HAIR TUBE BRUSHES.
CASTOR OIL.
TALLOW.
PEACOCK'S COMPOSITION PAINT.
PAINT BRUSHES, all sizes.
THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SONS' PAINTS and OILS.
HUBBUCK'S TURPENTINE.
HUBBUCK'S Pale BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S RAW LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BRIGHT VARNISH.
HUBBUCK'S BLACK VARNISH.
HUBBUCK'S COPAL VARNISH, in Quart Cans.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC VARNISH, in Quart Cans.
HUBBUCK'S FRENCH POLISH, in Quart Cans.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD.
HUBBUCK'S RED LEAD.
HUBBUCK'S BLACK PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S YELLOW PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S RED PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BLUE PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BROWN OXIDE PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S FINE PAINTS, in 1lb. Tins.
HUBBUCK'S Patent & White Zinc DRIERS.

AMERICAN BEEF and PORK, in Barrels (200 lbs. each).
Canned MEATS, SOUP and BOUILLI SOUPS, &c.
OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds.
MACKEREL, SALMON BELLIES, and TONGUES and SOUNDS, in Kits.

&c., &c., &c.
978 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE PIANOS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 831 Hongkong, 31st May, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A Substantially-built STEAM LAUNCH, in good Order and Condition.

DIMENSIONS.—Length about 35½ feet; Beam about 6½ feet; Depth below Deck about 3½ feet.

For Particulars, apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
825 Hongkong, 30th May, 1877.

FOR SALE.

PRIME SWEET MILK CHEESE. EDAM CHEESE. AMERICAN HAMS and BACON. Small Kegs SALT PORK and BEEF. SOUR KROUT, in Stone Jars. SALT HERRINGS, in Tins. SPARKLING MOSELLE, $7 per Doz. CHAMPAGNE, Pints, 2 Doz. Case, $10. CLARET, 1 Doz. Case, $2.50.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
1m 7181 54, Praya Central.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.

Apply to A. MILLAR & Co.
1768 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper,.....$1.50
Neatly Bound,.....$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents
8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 835

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %)

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1068 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

Intimations.

BARQUE "HOPE," FROM LONDON.

ALL CLAIMS against this Vessel must be sent in to the Undersigned before NOON TO-MORROW, the 8th instant. Any sent in after that time will not be entertained.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
875 Hongkong, 7th June, 1877.

FOR SALE.

SPANISH WINES,
NAMELY:—
SUPERIOR OPORTO, IN WOOD.
SUPERIOR TINTO, IN WOOD.
SUPERIOR SHERRY, IN WOOD.
SUPERIOR MALAGA, IN WOOD.
MANZANILLA, IN BOTTLES.

Apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 876 Hongkong, 7th June, 1877.

JUST landed, ex "HOPE" and other late arrivals, an Invoice of GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by BOURKE, in Pints and Quarts.

100 Cases HENNESSY'S BRANDY, 1, 2, and 3 Star.

An Invoice of HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OILS, and TURPENTINE.

CANVAS HOSE, OILMAN'S STORES, and a variety of other Goods.

ROBERT MORE,
late BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.
849 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

FOR SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF COPE BROTHERS & Co.'s

TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

COPES' GOLDEN CLOUD.
COPES' BRISTOL BIRDSEYE.
COPES' SMOKING MIXTURE.
COPES' PRERLESS CIGARETTES.
COPES' BOUQUET CIGARETTES.
COPES' FAIRY CIGARETTES.
COPES' FANCY BRILLIANTS.
COPES' WHIFFS.

Hongkong, 23th May, 1877. [4w 809

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Owners of the British Ship "FIFESHIRE" will no longer be RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS incurred by Captain Ness, late Master, and that all Persons supplying goods or making advances to him do so at their own risk.

Particulars of all CLAIMS outstanding are to be forwarded to ROBERT GREIG, Master of the British Ship "HANNAH LAW."

ROBERT GREIG.
Agent for the Owners.
7d 845 Hongkong, 1st June, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. STOUT'S CONSULTING and OPERATING ROOMS will be on the Ground-floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

tf 808 Hongkong, 28th May, 1877.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable WIDOW, as ATTENDANT on CHILDREN or an INVALID LADY proceeding to Europe. Good References. Address "A. B.," care of *Daily Press* Office,
694 Hongkong, 4th May, 1877.

"JAPAN GAZETTE," YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong 23rd May, 1877.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies by any First-class Steamers, at CURRENT RATES, payable either here, in London, in Liverpool, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.
3m 777 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Shareholders in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTION for the year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next will be adjusted by the Office, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
4m 675 Hongkong, 1st May, 1877.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS,
44, QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONGKONG.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,

Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from Hongkong for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.
227 Hongkong, March 13th, 1877.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
719 Hongkong, 9th May, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1730 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

BARQUE *CHINAMAN*, FROM LONDON.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
778 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1877.

GERMAN BARK *IRIS*, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
tf 771 Hongkong, 19th May, 1877.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE,"

Captain Quartley, will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents
870 Hongkong, 6th June, 1877.

OCEAN STEA

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1877.

(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA ... DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST AND MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains:—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Grasa.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

On 2nd of June, at Amoy, the wife of Mr. J. W. DANIELSEN, of a Son. [871

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 7TH, 1877.

IN the course of his report on the trade of Chinkiang for the year 1875, just issued, Mr. Consul STRONACH makes a rather extraordinary statement concerning the opium trade at that port. He says:—"The traffic in opium during the year received an extra stimulus from a combined action among several of the foreign merchants to evade the likin tax of 30 taels (say £7 12s.) per chest, by smuggling the drug past the tax stations in armed boats, which fought the revenue boats if necessary. A number of native craft were despatched every evening from the Concession Bund (the plot of ground allotted to the foreign traders), some containing no drug, and intended to act as decoys for the cruisers, should these come to too close quarters with the real drug carriers. The authorities reduced the tax to 16 taels per chest, and this measure at once put a stop to the above wholesale smuggling; but the old petty modes still continued, as if the difference had just been the price the smugglers were willing to pay in armaments and and large enterprises for evading the remainder of the tax." Now this statement is calculated to give a very bad impression at home. Mr. STRONACH has said too much or too little. He has left it to be inferred that these Chinkiang merchants had entered into a league with the natives to defraud the Chinese Government, and that he had looked on without attempting to check such illegal practices. His statement has not, as may well be imagined, escaped comment in the home papers. The *Echo*, always ready to take up the pen against the opium trade, thus remarks upon the Consul's report:—"We fear the character of the British merchant has not much improved since the days of the DENTS and INNESES, whose audacious proceedings brought on the opium war, if these Chinkiang gentlemen are a specimen. The remarkable thing is, that Her MAJESTY's Consul records these criminal acts without a word of reprobation, and without even hinting at interference. There are in Chinkiang only twelve foreign firms, English and others; represented by about twenty individuals, and no doubt the Consul could give a list of those who took part in this conspiracy. These Englishmen and others, living on Chinese soil, are by treaty independent of Chinese law, cannot be touched by the Chinese authorities, and are supposed to be restrained from crime by their respective consuls. Yet it would seem that they were permitted to proceed to the length of plotting bloodshed and murder in their nefarious traffic, without even a remonstrance. The Chinese were compelled to lower their duties to a point at which it did not pay those men to fight for their Customs' service; not until then did their high-handed defiance cease." This is warm comment, and we are extremely loth to believe it deserved. In all probability what Mr. Consul STRONACH represents as smuggling was merely an arrangement with the officials, by which the foreign merchants escaped the imposition of a monstrous and illegal "squeeze." If they were really guilty of what the Consul imputes to them, then of course they did wrong, though a very great deal might be said in palliation of an attempt to evade some of the unlawful exactions levied upon trade in China. At the very worst, it was, doubtless, only an attempt by foreign merchants to fight the authorities with their own weapons. But at home the affair is viewed in a very different light. The people who sit in judgment upon the conduct of the Chinkiang merchants know nothing of the circumstances, and, judging solely from the report of the Consul, arrive at the conclusion that the foreigners are worthy of all reprobation, and that the Chinese officials are deserving of sympathy and protection. The Consul deserves all he has drawn upon himself. If he has represented the conduct of the merchants of Chinkiang in an unfair light—and it must be confessed his remarks are very vague—then he has done them a serious injury. If he has given a correct statement of the case, and there are no mitigating circumstances to mention, then he is open to censure for not taking steps to restrain them from practising such courses. For his own sake, silence in this instance would assuredly have been golden. He certainly does remark, in a subsequent paragraph, perhaps in extenuation of the smuggling, that "the traffic in the drug is carried on with much risk, from the fact that recovery of claims for balance of account through the authorities is almost hopeless," but he does not attempt any other defence, and leaves his readers to draw their own naturally unfavourable conclusions. For our own part we feel persuaded that some better and more satisfactory explanation of the affair could have been given, and it is a great pity that Mr. STRONACH, no doubt from want of thought, suffered a statement of the kind to escape from his pen.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court, yesterday, Robert Carr, master of the British bark *Carricks*, charged by Police-Sergeant Grant with having no anchorage light, was fined $1.

The members of the Hongkong Humane Society held another drill at their Central Station in Duddell Street last evening. Nearly the whole of the staff were present, and their duties having been explained to them they were told off to their special duties, each receiving his number and station. The members present showed that their last lesson was no throw away, for many who only seemed to be looking on at the last drill were among the most efficient yesterday. Beside the members present a great number of spectators assembled. The drill was a great success throughout.

A prisoner sentenced at the last Criminal Sessions to three years' penal servitude and to be thrice publicly flogged, receiving each time thirty strokes, was to have received the first instalment of his flogging this afternoon. We learn, however, that the flogging will not take place for the present. Although no official reason is assigned for this course, it is understood that His Excellency the Governor has under his consideration the general subject of flogging, and will shortly take the opinion of the Legislative Council thereon. The prisoner was convicted of burglary and a barbarous attack upon a Police-Sergeant whilst effecting his arrest.

The new tariff of the Great Northern Telegraph Company imposes largely increased rates for all but messages of seven words or under. On these there is an advantage to the sender, but on telegrams of greater length the increased charge is considerable, as the following figures show—a message of ten words from here to Shanghai now costs $4 instead of $3, and a message of twenty words $8 instead of $5; a twenty-word message to Nagasaki costs $16 instead of $10, and to Yokohama $18 instead of $12. The length of code words is also limited to ten letters, whereas on lines entirely under the control of the company, say the local Chinese and the line to Japan, it was formerly fifteen, a fact of which the chairman of the company reminded the Chamber of Commerce last year, when the Chamber opened a correspondence with both the telegraph companies having lines to China on the subject of their tariffs.

Scandal from Somersetshire says the daughter of a county magistrate, holding a high position, has run away with one of her father's labourers. She went on a mission of mercy to the labourer's cottage, and when his wife died consoled him by eloping with him. The young lady has since been captured. Heiresses in the West of England seem fond of these freaks. A short time ago a Clifton lady, with £5,000 a year, was so struck by the devotion of a young crossing sweeper to his mother that she proposed to him, placed him in the hands of a tutor for a couple of months, and when he had been intellectually veneered and polished, married him at Wells Cathedral. The experiment was not a success. The lady is now suing for a divorce.—*Mayfair.*

SWEARING IN OF THE GOVERNOR.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon, when His Excellency Mr. Pope Hennessy was sworn in as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Hongkong and its dependencies. There were present the Hon. Chief Justice Sir John Smale, Hon. J. G. Austin, Colonial Secretary, Hon. G. Phillippe, Attorney-General, Hon. G. C. Smith, Colonial Treasurer, Hon. J. M. Price, Surveyor-General, Hon. W. Keswick, and Hon. H. Lowcock, Members of the Council; General the Hon. Sir F. Colborne, Commodore Watson, several of the foreign consuls, naval and military officers, and a number of the general public. A guard of honour from the 28th Regiment was drawn up on the verandah of the Council Chamber, and the road from Government House was lined with police.

His EXCELLENCY said—I have the honour to lay upon the table the letters patent of Her Majesty the Queen, and the Commission of Her Majesty, which the Clerk of Councils will now read.

Mr. WODEHOUSE accordingly read the documents as follows:—

LETTERS PATENT.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India: To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas we did, by certain letters-patent (hereinafter called Our said Charter) under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the fifth day of April, 1843, in the sixth year of our reign, erect the Island of Hongkong and its dependencies into a separate Colony, to be known and designated as the Colony of Hongkong, and did make provision for the Government of our said Colony: And whereas by our order in our Privy Council, bearing date the fourth day of February, 1861, in the twenty-fourth year of our reign, it was ordered that the Kowloon district therein described should be part and parcel of our said Colony: And whereas we did, by certain other letters-patent, under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the thirteenth day of February, 1872, in the thirty-fifth year of our reign, constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, Knight Commander of our most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of our most honourable Order of the Bath, to be, during our will and pleasure, our Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over our said Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, and over all forts and garrisons which are now or may hereafter be erected and established therein; and whereas we did, by certain other letters-patent, under the great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the eighth day of June, 1875, in the thirty-eighth year of our reign, amend our said charter; and whereas we are desirous of making effectual and permanent provision for the office of Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over our said Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, without making new letters-patent on each demise of the said office: Now, know ye that we have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine the said recited letters-patent of the thirteenth day of February, 1872, and the eighth day of June, 1875, and every clause, article, and thing therein contained, provided that such revocation shall not extend to or affect the repeal of the eleventh clause of our said charter, contained in the last-mentioned letters-patent, but that the said eleventh clause shall be and remain repealed: And further know ye, that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitue, order, and declare, and do by these presents constitute, order, and declare, that there shall be a Governor Commander-in-Chief (hereinafter called our said Governor) in and over our Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies (hereinafter called our said Colony), and that the person who shall fill the said office of Governor shall be from time to time appointed by Commission under our Sign Manual and Signet: And we do hereby authorize and command our said Governor to do and execute in due manner all things that shall belong to his said command, and to the trust we reposed in him according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed him by virtue of our said charter of the fifth day of February, 1843, and these present letters-patent, and of such Commission as may be issued to him under our Sign Manual and Signet, and according to such instructions as may from time to time be given to him, under our Sign Manual and Signet, or by our order in our Privy Council, or by us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and to such laws as are or shall hereafter be in force in our said Colony.

II.—And whereas, by Article IV. of our said Charter, we did make provision for the constitution of an Executive Council for our said Colony of Hongkong: Now we do hereby declare our pleasure to be that, henceforth, any person or persons may be named or designated by us as members of our said Executive Council of our said Executive Council of our said or instructions addressed by us to our said Governor, and that our said Executive Council any person or persons so named or designated.

III.—And we do hereby declare our pleasure to be that, in addition to the power of granting pardons conferred upon our said Governor by articles VIII. and IX. of our said charter, our said Governor shall be authorized, and he is hereby empowered, as he shall see occasion, in our name and on our behalf, when any crime has been committed within our said Colony, or for which the offender may be tried therein, to grant a pardon to any accomplice, not being the actual perpetrator of such crime, who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender; and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures whatsoever, which may become due and payable to us, notwithstanding that the same may exceed the sum of fifty pounds sterling in any case.

IV.—And whereas by article XI. of our said charter we did make provision for the administration of the Government of our said Colony, in the event of the death or absence of the Governor, for the time being thereof: And whereas we have revoked that article of our said charter, and we do hereby further declare our will and pleasure to be that in the event of the death, incapacity, or absence out of our said Colony, of such person as may be commissioned and appointed by us to be the Governor thereof all and every the powers and authorities by our said charter, or by these presents, granted to the Governor of our said Colony, for the time being, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in such person as may be appointed by us, by warrant under our Sign Manual and Signet, to be our Lieutenant-Governor of our said Colony, or if there shall be no such Lieutenant-Governor in our said Colony, then in such person or persons as may be appointed by us under our Sign-Manual and Signet to administer the Government of our said Colony; or in the event of there being no person in our said Colony commissioned and appointed by us to be such Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator therefore, then our pleasure is, and we do hereby provide and declare that the said powers and authorities shall be and the same are hereby vested in the Colonial Secretary, or person lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary in our said Colony for the time being; and every such Lieutenant-Governor or such Colonial Secretary, or person lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary for the time being, shall execute all and every the said powers and authorities, until our further pleasure shall be signified therein, and according to such instructions as our said Governor may have received, and such further instructions as such Lieutenant-Governor, Colonial Secretary, or other person as aforesaid, may receive from us, either under our Sign Manual and Signet, or by instructions under the hand of one of our principal Secretaries of State.

V.—And we do hereby require and command all our officers and Ministers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of our said Colony, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto our said Governor, or in the event of his death, incapacity, removal or absence, to such person or persons as may under the provisions of our said charter, and these letters-patent, administer the Government of our said Colony.

VI.—And we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs, and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend these our letters-patent as to us or them shall seem meet.

VII.—And we do further direct and enjoin that these our letters-patent shall be read and proclaimed at such place or places as our said Governor shall think fit within our said Colony of Hongkong.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the ninth day of April, in the fortieth year of our reign.

By warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual,
C. ROMILLY.

Letters-Patent constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong.
9th April, 1877.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India; to our trusty and well-beloved John Pope Hennessy, Esq., Companion of our most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Greeting:

We do by this our commission, under our Sign Manual and Signet, appoint you, the said John Pope Hennessy, until our further pleasure shall be signified, to be our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, during our will and pleasure, with all and singular the powers and authorities granted to the Governor of our said Colony in our Letters-patent under the great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting the office of Governor, bearing date at Westminster the ninth day of April, 1877, in the fortieth year of our reign, which said powers and authorities we do hereby authorize you to exercise and perform, according to such orders and instructions as our said Governor for the time being hath already or may hereafter receive from us. And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

II.—And we do hereby command all and singular our officers, ministers, and loving subjects in our said Colony and its dependencies, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof, and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this tenth day of April, 1877, in the fortieth year of our reign.—By Her Majesty's Command,

CARNARVON.

Commission appointing John Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Hongkong.

10th April, 1877.

The oaths were then administered to His Excellency by the Chief Justice. Having been duly sworn in the Governor retired, and as he left the Council Chamber was received with a salute by the guard of honour, the band of the 28th Regiment playing the National Anthem. A salute was also fired from the shore battery.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

6th June.

BEFORE CHARLES MAY, ESQ.

A STRAGGLER.

John Jones, seaman on board H.M.S. *Curlew*, arrested by P.C. Penn as a straggler, was sent on board.

INDECENT BATHING.

Tong Afat, a broker, and Chan Akwai, a tailor, was charged by C. Jensen, an Inspector of Nuisances, with indecently bathing at the back of the Racket Court.

They were fined 50 cents each.

POLLUTING A DRAIN.

Sin Akong, a coolie, was charged by his employer with polluting a drain. He was fined $2.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

John Purvis, a seaman on board H.M.S. *Charybdis*, was charged by Wong Tai Choi, an inmate of a brothel, with disorderly conduct and with tearing her jacket.

The prisoner said it was not his fault; the prosecutrix and four other girls dragged him into the brothel against his will, and in the struggle the jacket got torn.

He was fined 50 cents and ordered to pay 50 cents for damages.

PAYING FOR THE SHOW.

Kong Ayung, unemployed, was charged by Yuen Achok, an engine driver, late in the customs service, Canton, with picking his pocket of $10. Feeling some one at his pocket, the prosecutor said he seized the prisoner's hand, and prisoner threw away the dollars, ten in number, which prosecutor was unable to procure again. Although many Chinese saw this none would come forward to give evidence.

District watchman No. 13 said that hearing the noise he went to the scene, and found the prosecutor and prisoner struggling, the latter trying to get away.

The prisoner denied the charge, but after further evidence by the police who went to make enquiries about him, he was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

MORE GINSENG.

Chun Asang, a cook, unemployed, was charged by Cum Afook, with palming on him a piece of imitation ginseng as genuine, for which he paid $4. After evidence the prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour and to be placed in the stocks twice, one hour each time.

FOOCHOW.

Mr. Sinclair, H.B.M.'s Consul, who has been in Europe on leave of absence since April 1875, returned to this port on the 26th May, per steamship *Douglas*.

We hear that Doctors Osgood and Whitney, of the Baptist Medical Mission, were assaulted and robbed by natives on their way to Shan Wu quite recently. Dr. Osgood has since returned and given information to the authorities, but Dr. Whitney will remain at Shan Wu.

The Mamoi Arsenal officials have just put together a powerful steam dredge, which arrived in pieces from France a short time ago. This is, we believe, intended for service in the vicinity of the Arsenal, and if it meets the expectations of the authorities, a marked improvement in the depth of the channel abreast of Arsenal should be visible ere long.

As tea shipping is once more in full swing the local marine insurance companies would do well, we think, to follow the example of the home offices, and by reducing the rate on tea shipped by certain well-known steamer lines attract business. A correspondent points out that whereas in former years shippers were obliged to make early application in order to avoid having their teas "shut out," they are now compelled to tout for business.

A fire took place on the evening of the 25th May, in the main street of Nantai, between the store of Messrs. Hoklee & Co. and Messrs. Olyphant & Co.'s hong. The first alarm was given shortly before 11 p.m. and but little time was lost in bringing all the available foreign engines to the spot. Owing to the proximity of the river there was abundance of water with which to work the engines, and as there was but little wind at the time, the flames were completely mastered about midnight. Between 30 and 40 houses were burnt.

The premises formerly occupied by the Great Northern Telegraph Company were broken into on the evening of the 26th May, and clothing and other articles, the property of Chinese Telegraph students stolen therefrom. The thieves are supposed to belong to the same gang that recently plundered Messrs. Dannill and Brockett's store; and we understand that the native authorities are in possession of certain information that may lead to the recovery of at least a portion of that stolen property. We also learn that the residence of Captain Saunders at Pagoda Anchorage was entered by thieves a few nights ago.

We hear rather a good story related of a gentleman who resides not a thousand miles from Pagoda Anchorage. Having written to a friend at Shanghai, the victim of this very practical joke added a postscript requesting that a donkey, with panniers (meaning a toy donkey) might be purchased and forwarded, by return steamer. On the arrival of the steamer a week afterwards, our friend sent off for his parcel, but received an answer to the effect that there was no parcel to his address, but that the captain had a donkey on board which would be delivered on application. The toy, it is needless to say, turned out to be a real live Dobbin!

Referring to the arrest of Mr. C. E. Porter by the Chinese authorities, to which we alluded in a late number of the *Herald*, we learn that a formal complaint was lodged against him by the trade committee on the 25th ultimo, more than two weeks after his arrest, and that he was brought up for examination at the U.S. Consulate on the 29th. The investigation is not yet concluded. We understand that the Committee have refused to comply with the request of the Consul to depute one or more of their members to be present at the examination. They are also requested to send a native, in their custody, who was arrested with Porter, and who knows all about the case, to give evidence, which they likewise decline to do.—*Foochow Herald.*

A lecture entitled "The modification which ships of war have undergone during the last twenty years," was delivered recently, at the Society of Arts, by Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P. The lecturer advocated the construction of short, swift, and handy ironclads, and condemning the building of a new *Agamemnon*, said the days of long, narrow, deep men-of-war were numbered. He considered that the torpedo question was of prime importance, and that it had not yet been fully faced.

SHANGHAI.

Hankow letters of the 30th May announce the tea market quiet; total settlements to date 20,000,000lbs.; stock 10,000,000lbs. and about 8 or 9,000,000lbs. expected; so that in all probability the first crop will be about 38 or 40,000,000 lbs.—A large tea hong is said to have failed.

Two or three hundred bales of new silk have come down, and about 100 bales are likely to go forward by the mail—to be paid for, according to report, at whatever may be the opening rate. There was a rumour on the 1st instant that the market had been opened by the purchase of No. 1 Mountain chop at Tls. 455, which is equal to 20s. 10d., but it was not generally believed. The second crop is said to be getting on favourably. High prices are demanded in the country. The crop is now estimated at 60,000 bales.—*Daily News.*

Curious rumours are flying around among the better-informed Chinese. Indications of some vague impending disturbances are said to have been apparent somewhere, and Shên Pao-chên, the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, has sent in one of those periodical prayers to be relieved from office which ministers in China habitually address to the Throne when they think they are in difficulties beyond their strength.

An enterprising moral agriculturist was brought up at the Mixed Court the other day charged with pretending to be the Pope. Of course we mean the Taoist Pope. Arrayed in superb canonicals this worthy man had dispensed blessings and offered charms for sale, excellent imitations of the real article, thereby obtaining money under false pretenses from the unwary multitude, against the peace of the Emperor of China, his crown, and dignity. Ch'ên, who of course cherishes a profound reverence for the Tien-sze, was terribly indignant at the sacrilege, and visited upon the impostor a most severe punishment. The sham Tien-sze is said to be a respectable and intelligent-looking person.

The Chinese mercantile community of Shanghai, recognising the importance of the Taoist Pope's visit to the town, have subscribed no less than Tls. 3,000 and presented it to the great exorcist, asking him graciously to appoint a day on which to hold a grand *ta-lectou*. This is a ceremony which has for its object the 'cleansing' of any place where it is held, and the expulsion of all the impure and wicked ghosts that may have been haunting the neighbourhood. The Tien-sze has condescended to accept the sum and has, we believe, acceded to the request. We do not know where the ceremony is to be held, but it will probably be of a very gorgeous and imposing description and well worth a visit by any foreigner who takes an interest in the superstitions of the East.

The efforts of Christian missionaries in China have had one very curious and, we may be sure, unexpected result. They have inspired native theologians with a similar idea of propagandism. In the South, we are assured, priests have adopted the same means of spreading the doctrines of their creeds as the missionaries, and proselyting agencies have been formed, principally among the Buddhists, numbers of whose clergy seem to have instituted a sort of revival movement. They preach at wayside temples and about the streets, and it is said that the practice has even spread to the ranks of Confucianists. Certain it is that a very active Buddhist mission has been established in Shanghai, and that it is working vigorously. Preaching is carried on daily at the Japanese temple in the Peking Road, and, as we know, the scope of their operations is being rapidly enlarged; while Confucian preachers may be seen, though not in Shanghai, standing in open places and at street corners, expounding the doctrines of the Chun-yung and the Ta-hsioh with all the fervour of a foreign missionary. Of course Buddhism is one of the missionary religions of the world, while Confucianism is as certainly not, but the fact as concerns both is very remarkable and deserves a passing word.—*Courier.*

WUHU.

24th May.

If seems really as if we were to have a very serious plague of locusts. The Che-hsien has issued a proclamation exhorting the country people to diligence in digging up and destroying the grubs, offering as an incentive the reward of three hundred cash for every catty of perfect insect, if brought to his yamên. A teacher remarked to me that it would have been a fine thing if heavy rain had fallen when they first appeared. I replied, "Yes, I suppose they would all have been drowned." "No," he gravely answered, "they would all have turned into fish, which would not have done any harm."

The creatures are spreading now all over the country. I have seen them five miles up the river on the other side. The people have made attempts here and there to obey the proclamation; I came across holes which had been left as they were, and were generally full of locusts which had jumped or tumbled in, and could not get out again. I do not know how long it takes to starve a locust, but I should say those that had fallen into this very neat trap would probably starve before they could grow big enough to jump out again.

The weather we are getting now is simply glorious; fine sunny days and cool nights. I would, however, be rather livelier if there were a few more people. By the way, some enterprising natives are going to bring tea from Hwei-chow and ship it from here.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

25th May.

It is reported that the man Yün who last winter poisoned the food of the refugees with alum, in order to profit by the diminished consumption, and who has been in prison ever since, has now been sent to Pao-ting Fu to be punished. This is of course the last we shall hear of it, and the moral effect of his disgrace will be quite dissipated by time and distance. It is conjectured that he is to have a short term of banishment. The unusual spring rains seem at last to be over, and they have accomplished very great good indeed. In the interior of Shantung the roads have been very nearly as impassable as at the rainy season. Wherever the ground has been planted at all, the crops appear excellent.

H.B.M.S. *Lapwing* has gone outside the bar for the usual target practice.

Mr. Theda, Japanese Consul, has been obliged to return to Japan in consequence of ill health. New and commodious consular buildings have just been erected, and everything indicates that that Government has come to China to stay. An extension of the bund to the southern limits of the British settlement is in progress, and the foreshore of the old bund has been planted this year with willow-trees, which are charged with the task of acting as a prophylactic against every variety of miasma.

In the city numerous cases of incendiary fires have occurred, but they have not been traced to any general cause. The hot spring weather has begun, nearly a month beyond the usual time.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

MOUKDEN.

14th May.

Once the kind sun warms up old Mother Earth the change from thaw to growth is very rapid. On 16th April I saw, for the first time this season, both the male and female catkins of the river-bordering willows in full flower. The same evening the cold North wind converted the rain shower into one of snow, which was renewed next day, and followed by a hard keen frost. There were pretty little tufts of coarse grass, and stray first leaves of wormwood and other plants scattered here and there over the banks and fields. The wheat sown three weeks before was over an inch long, and millet of all kinds with rice was drilled over. A few stray stems of a small shepherd's-purse was the first flower to open, and in quiet nooks a little family of this plant would expose their yellow little heads. The elm flower was just beginning to peep out of its scale shell. On the 21st I saw peach and apricot blossoms, and plum and pear kept them company. On the 12th instant cherry, apricot, peach, plum, and pear had dropped every corolla. Lilac in its proper colour, and a white variety were in full bloom, and the almond half over. Some large white-flowered varieties of a pear began to bloom and some large trees of this kind were a splendid mass of snow-white in the country, while other trees, probably unknown to western botany, were either in flower or after flowering. Grass then covered the unoccupied ground and was studded over with golden dandelion and a larger variety of white shepherd's-purse. Wheat waved in the wind and the millet was showing itself, while a few blue violets introduced a new colour. The exposed monthly rose is in bursting bud, and the honeysuckle is trying, but in vain, to keep pace with it.

Spring rains are all that can be desired, except by travellers, and everybody is in great glee at the promising inauguration of the new season.

The use of paper money in China is as old as the Tang and Sung dynasties, when imperial necessities led to its establishment in the northern provinces, but the hot-blooded south preferred to carry their clumsy cash and would have no paper, even when representing so many piculs of salt, packs of rice, or pounds of tea. If a Chinese author on currency speaks for the present, as for the last generation, you in the south are still unacquainted with the blue-edged and ornate devices of our northern notes. In Manchuria their use is universal. The tiao varies from 160 to 164 cash, and the notes of course vary in the number of tiaos represented.

In Newchwang large hongs issue 'large' paper, *i.e.* notes representing from 10 to 50 tiaos; small hongs issue notes from 2 to 10 tiaos;—2 being the lowest and 50 the highest. Loss on these is not very great, for large hongs rarely fail and the few false notes can be thrown back on the person from whom you get them. The failures among small shop-keepers are numerous, and as it is sometimes impossible to say from whom the small note came, it lies on your hands, but the weight is not very great, for several years have not left me over a tael's worth of such paper, mostly I believe pawned off on me by honest servants. We here are of course different. We are a large city of large warehouses, and therefore issue large notes. The oddity of the Moukden paper is that you seldom get an even number of tiaos by it. The smallest is always a fraction over 1, and the largest I have yet seen was something like 256,78, such figures as 1.56; 2.34; 25.78 etc., are often encountered sprawling down the face of the paper. The number of false notes is even now considerable, and a member of the "Yellow Girdle" was some time ago banished to the Amoor for uttering them. When the late Viceroy came here the place was flooded with false notes;—so much so that no stranger, whatever his rank, name, or fame, could pass off any note without having some resident, known and of some means, as his security. And the name of the security and date of reception were taken down as carefully as the registrar takes births, deaths and marriages. For this purpose every merchant—and for that matter, every man—has a special book in which every note he receives and pays, from and to whom, with date, is recorded. I have had a few small false notes in my possession. But, as I had all my notes from one man, it was easy to trace them out of my hands into his, he forwarded all the unfortunate who gave it to him, and the poor note, with any number of Chinese imprecations on its head, is made to retrace its steps much faster than it advanced. It goes back and back till the scent is lost, and the unfortunate man is punished for his carelessness in leaving it unnoticed—perhaps a year before.

A clever trick was played on my landlord the other day. He is a man well connected in Manchu official blood, and related to many who hold still as slaves the descendants of those enslaved by the sword or the bow of their ancestors. He also has a considerable landed property east of Liaoyang. A man professing to be a slave of one of these relatives,—of whom he gave many minute and true details—and speaking as if he knew all about the property east of Liaoyang, its past history, present aspect, and probable future;—this man gave my landlord a 60 tiao paper note to change for his master;—it being one of two he had in his hands, and he, a stranger, being unable to change it for his necessary purchases. Wishing to do the slave-master a good turn, the generous man, himself not flush of money at the time, got the note changed at the nearest grocer's store. The slave was obliged, and said he would call back in the evening on his way home again. He did not call back, but the 60 tiao note did next day, for it was a false one.

At Kingchow, when I was there, the difference between the price of the tael, exchanged for cash or paper, was considerable. No paper would be changed in full,—the man demanding change getting two tiaos cash and eight tiaos paper for his ten-tiao note. This was because cash was there, as in many cities, very scarce in spite of the severe laws against it removal. Paper is of no value at the yearly reckoning, and therefore silver always goes up in price at that particular date. It is nevertheless of very great use, though labouring under the disadvantages of private issue.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

The situation at the Southwest appears to have been enlivened by new and vigorous demonstrations on the part of the rebels. They have made advances upon Kagoshima and several engagements between them and the government troops occupying that city have taken place. No material advantages have been gained by them, but the fact that they still enjoy a free range among the mountains of the southern provinces of Kinain shows that the work of the Imperialists by no means ended. The position occupied by Saigo is unknown; he has taken no part in the recent skirmishes. The events of the week, so far as reported, are not such as to call for very serious consideration on any point. His Majesty the Emperor remains at Kioto. Messages of approval have been sent by him to Arisugawa, Yamagata, and Kawamura, at the head of the forces. The Empress-dowager has returned to Tokio.—*Tokio Times.*

SINGAPORE.

We understand that the *Government Gazette* of June 2nd will contain a notification of the appointment of Dr. Dennys as Assistant Protector of Chinese Immigrants, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, and it is probable Dr. Dennys will be appointed a Magistrate and at once take his seat in the Police Court.

We regret to announce that cholera has again exhibited itself in the town, though not to an extent which should cause any serious apprehensions. In the face of the calamity, too, we are sorry to state that Dr. Randell is seriously ill. The whole medical work of the Colony—no light labour in itself,—therefore, now devolves upon Dr. Robertson and Dr. Rowell.

Thieves in Singapore are becoming so daring that it behoves residents to be perpetually on their guard. A few days ago we had to report a most audacious attempt at gang robbery by a band of armed Chinese in the Orchard Road, and, on the 28th May the godown of Messrs. Geok Teat & Co., in Battery Road, was entered from the roof and some goods stolen therefrom. Fortunately, the drawers, forced open by the thieves, contained no money, it having been placed the previous evening in the safe, and only a few trifling articles were stolen, the object of the thieves being evidently to get at the money. The usual sanguine assurances that the perpetrators will be apprehended will, no doubt, be made by the police in this instance, but as we have heard little of the success which was to attend their mysterious movements after the robbery at the house of the Rajah Muda, and the attempted gang robbery, we may be pardoned for not being so sanguine of the fulfilment of their promises this time.—*Singapore Times.*

PUBLIC SECURITY IN TURKEY.

The Times correspondent, writing from Pera, says:—The *Levant Herald* states that this country is in the most deplorable state as regards the utter insecurity of life and property. It proves its assertion by a series of letters from its correspondents in the Provinces, dated Gallipoli, Enos, Smyrna, and other places, all complaining of rampant brigandage, of the inefficiency of the armed force, of the corrupt administration of justice, and, finally, of the unparalleled wretchedness of the poorer classes.

A gentleman who has lately been travelling through Albania writes from Salonica, on the 4th April, the following account of facts observed by himself during his two weeks' stay in Monastir:—

"On the 12th March a peasant returning from market was met by a Turk near the town gate of St. Nedela, who took from him his sandals. On the following day, in the full market place, a Turk attacked a peasant, cutlass in hand, and

LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

A monument to Virgil is about to be erected, by subscription, in one of the public squares at Mantua.

The death is announced of the poet, Amédée Pommier. He is chiefly known by the poems bearing the title "L'Enfer et Paris."

The leading Kandyan Chiefs have guaranteed Rs. 5,000 towards the proposed statue of Sir William Gregory in Colombo, Ceylon.

Minnie Dyer, the divorced wife of Joaquim Miller, the poet, has been married in Oregon to Thomas Logan, a prosaic ex-chief of police.

For an obscene and blasphemous article on the subject of Good Friday, the manager of the *Radical* newspaper has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £20.

The death of the famous Spanish authoress, Cecilia Arom. Böhl de Faber, known to the literary world under the name of "Fernan Caballero," is reported, at the age of eighty-one.

A gentleman has given to the University College of Wales the sum of £200 a year, to be used in whatever way the Council may think best for the promotion of the applications of science to agricultural pursuits.

The French Commission of Historical Monuments has resolved to purchase the five principal tombs of the Grand Masters of the Order of Malta, which are in the island of Rhodes. They will probably be transported to the Louvre.

We (*Academy*) hear that the widow of the late Thomas Earle, sculptor, has presented the model of the bust of the late W. J. Fox, M.P., made by her husband about 15 years ago, to South Place Chapel, in which Mr. Fox ministered for many years.

A pathetic record of the life and labours of Gustav Hempel, whose editions of the classics are world-famed, appears in the Berlin *Boersen-courier*. Overwork and mental anxiety are declared to have been the cause of the renowned editor-publisher's death.

A stone obelisk, bearing on one side a bas-relief a portrait of Prince Bismarck, and on the other the words, "We shall not go to Canossa," has been placed on the summit of the Harz Mountain. The cost of the monument was covered by a public subscription.

The governing body of the Yorkshire College of Science has purchased for £13,000 the Beech Grove Hall estate, in proximity to Woodhouse Moor and the Leeds Grammar School, as a site for the permanent buildings. The donations to the college have reached the sum of £42,456.

Mr. P. A. Daniel's Introduction to the Parallel Text edition of the quarto and folio of Shakespeare's "Henry V." prepared by Dr. Brinsley Nicholson and himself for the New Shakespeare Society will show conclusively (asserts the *Academy*) that the quarto is but a mangled and incomplete version of the folio text.

For some time past (says the *Lancet*) a movement has been on foot in Munich to raise a statue to Liebig in that city, and a committee has been formed to receive subscriptions. The total amount received up to the 1st January of the present year amounts to 175,000f. (£7,000), a very large portion of which has been contributed by Russia.

Mr. Albert Cohn, the compiler of the admirably full list of editions of Shakespeare and Shakespeareana in the German Shakespeare Society's "Yearbook," has been collecting for 20 years materials for a classified Shakespeare Bibliography. The book will make about 600 pages octavo, and be a most useful guide to students. Who will publish it?

Mr. Carlyle has (says the *Athenæum*) promised to sit for his portrait to Mr. Millais, and the work is to be taken in hand very shortly; when finished, Mr. T. O. Barlow will engrave the picture. M. Rajon's engraved portrait of Mr. Carlyle is well advanced, we understand. Mr. Whistler painted a portrait of Mr. Carlyle not long ago. Thus, we shall be rich in such memorials of the author of "Sartor Resartus."

The *Printing Times* says that the Council of the Holbein Society propose to issue to subscribers the "Golden Legend," printed by Caxton in 1483, with a selection of the illustrations from the Antwerp Edition of 1505. As a specimen of Caxton's printing, and the style of engraving on wood in his time, this work will be of great interest. The portions selected for reproduction are "The Natyuyte of Saynt Johan Baptiste," "The Lives of Saints Paul, Peter, John, Mathew, and Luke;" also "The Natyuyte of our Blessid Lady." The number of copies to be printed is limited.

The *Academy* states that the collection of Oriental MSS. left by the late Dr. Haug has been purchased from his widow for the Royal Library of Munich, for the sum of 17,000 marks. This important collection, which was brought together by Dr. Haug during his protracted stay in India, consists of a choice collection of Zend, Pehlevi, Fûzend, and Persian MSS. relating to Zoroastrian religion, and of several hundred Sanskrit MSS. Among the latter, those belonging to the Vedic epoch of Indian literature are specially important, and, most of them, *inedita*; there is also a number of valuable MSS. of later Sanskrit works, including several law-codes hitherto unpublished, &c. Some of the MSS. are very ancient.

An illustrated Arabic newspaper has just been published in London, for circulation where that language is used as the vernacular. It is called "*am Nahlah*, or Queen Bee," and is edited by the Rev. J. Louis Sabûnjie, a clergyman. The first number contains a picture of the opening of the British Parliament, and portraits of the Queen, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and the Sultan of Zanzibar. The letter-press is written in colloquial Arabic, and not in the style used by the more highly educated. The newspaper publishes letters expressing good wishes for its success from the Dean of Westminster, as well as from Dr. Badger, and other Oriental scholars.

Says the *Anglo American Times*, "The *New York Herald* has just outdone the man who beat his own shadow in a foot-race. On Saturday morning, the 24th of March, at 8 51-14 a.m., the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race ended in a tie. At 4.30 that same morning the stereotyped plates containing the result were placed on the *New York Herald* presses, just forty minutes' actual time after the gun which announced the finish had been fired. Thus the New Yorkers had the account that Saturday morning at their breakfast-table, while in London the evening papers were publishing the false account of the race, rowed under their noses, that Oxford had won. The *Herald* does brag; but it has earned the right."

A splendid stained-glass window—the gift to the Corporation of London of Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., the late Lord Mayor—has just been inserted in the Guildhall. It consists of four divisions, the upper two of which depict the presentation of an address to the Prince of Wales by the Lord Mayor and sheriffs last year, congratulating him on his safe return from his Indian tour; and the lower two illustrating the presentation of the loving cup by the Lord Mayor to the Princess of Wales in the course of the banquet given in the Guildhall on that occasion. The openings are surmounted with canopies consisting of emblematical designs in ornamental ribbon work. The inscription is as follows:—"This window was given by the Right Hon. William James Richmond Cotton, M.P., Lord Mayor 1875-76, alderman of the Ward of Lime-street, sheriff 1868-69, in grateful remembrance of many favours and honours received by him at the hands of his fellow-citizens. Placed in the Guildhall, A.D. 1876." The window, which was designed and executed by Mr. William Ramsey, of Farringdon-street, replaces one presented in 1873 by the same alderman, the subject of which was, "Cotton: from its Sowing to its Wearing." This will be given to the Kew Gardens.

The *Adriatico*, a Venetian newspaper, gives some details as to the monument to be erected to Titian, on the tercentenary of his death, at Pieve di Cadore, his native place. It will consist of a statue raised on an ornamented pedestal. The figure, which is spoken of with high praise, has been designed by Signor Antonio dal Zotto, a Venetian sculptor. It is somewhat over life size:—"The whole effect of the figure is full of life, and expresses at the same time the calm repose of age, the natural vivacity of the artist, and the dignity of genius. It will stand with the face turned towards the cottage in which he first saw the light, and on whose walls, as tradition tells, his youthful hand traced the first lines; the proud and keen pinnacles of the Marmarole which, true artist and true Cadorin, he never forgot, even among the homage of the great, will form a worthy coronet behind his head." The pedestal, which will be 12 feet in height, and of white marble, is from the designs of Ghedina, the painter of Cortina d'Ampezzo, known to all visitors of the "Aquila Nera." The statue will be cast by the brothers De Poli, of Vittorio. Titian is sometimes called "the first painter of mountains," and it is true that in the pictures and drawings of the Cadorino mountain scenery takes a new prominence in art. The Italian Alpine Club, by holding their annual meeting this year at Auronzo, in August, so as to allow their members to take part in the ceremony of the public erection of the monument, intend to pay an appropriate tribute to this side of the great painter's genius.

RUSSIA.

In an article on Russia in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review* we read:—"Russia reached the mouths of her rivers long ago, and has got beyond them, unless the Danube is also to be reckoned as a Russian stream. Yet the exertions of the Russian Government to augment its military forces were never greater than they have been in the last six years. She had already the power to bring half a million of men into the field. But the grand measure of universal conscription sanctioned by the Ukase of January 1, 1875, will add another half a million to that number of her active troops, and another million to the reserve. These enormous forces can only be raised and maintained for aggressive purposes. The territory of Russia is invulnerable. Nobody has the slightest interest in attacking it, unless she begins by attacking some one else. If attacked, as she was in 1812, she may rely on her climate, her extent, and the patriotism of her population for effectual defence. Setting aside ambitious considerations, we should say that to burden a poor and thinly peopled country with the maintenance of an enormous army is the most mischievous policy that can be conceived. It is a perpetual drain on the manhood of the empire. It enormously weakens its productive powers. It leads to a rightful waste of life. When the Emperor Nicholas once expressed his surprise at the inferiority of the men in his army to the seamen of his fleet, in point of discipline and condition, Count Woronzow replied that what the army wanted was 'more food and less drill.' Hundreds of thousands of human beings have been sacrificed in the last fifty years to the stupid pride of exhibiting to the world the shows and pageants of a great military establishment. What renders this state of things still more lamentable and extraordinary is that the Russians are not a warlike or combative people. Even in their drinking bouts they do not fight. They are entirely ignorant of all that goes on abroad, and entirely indifferent to glory. Nor can any conceivable benefit accrue to the people of Russia by threatening and molesting their neighbours, or by the acquisition of territory, of which they have already more than enough. If their country were attacked they would defend it with undaunted courage, but as a race of men there is no people in the world less disposed to slaughter their neighbours. Military service is with them the result of absolutely blind, unquestioning obedience. They submit it to as they submit to a law of nature because they are docile and brave. Yet surely military service, as it is understood in Russia is the most detestable from of slavery; for a peaceful peasant is converted by it, without the least will of his own, into a bloodhound, a destroyer, or a victim. And this burden is now hung with redoubled weight upon the back of every peasant in the empire. The whole community is crushed by it. Military service is the primary obligation of life, and must affect every other relation of society."

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.

Count Ladislas Plater has addressed the following note to the Press:—

"For six years the voice of Poland has protested against the atrocities committed in Podlachie to force its inhabitants to renounce the Catholic faith, and to enter into the pale of the Greco-Russian Church. For six years these acts of barbarism in this so-called spontaneous conversion have been made public. Notwithstanding, the Russian organs deny them with effrontery, and persist in affirming that the inhabitants of Podlachie enjoy liberty of conscience, and that it is impossible to prevent them from changing their religion; and the Liberal Press in various countries has made itself the echo of these false assertions. At last the time has arrived when official documents have been published by the Government of Great Britain confirming these acts of barbarism—the massacres, flagellations, tortures, the ruin of the inhabitants, their imprisonment, and exile. Will Russia have the audacity to deny these persecutions at the moment when she is demanding the liberation of Christians of the East, religious liberty, and the rights of nationality at the cost of war against Turkey? Will she persist in saying that these accusations are a Polish invention? Some years back Mr. Jemele, the representative at St. Petersburg of the United States, reported to his Government on the Russian massacres and cruelties in Podlachie, confirmed to-day by the publication of these English despatches. Europe will take note, and outraged humanity will recover her rights in a not far distant future."

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* calls attention to a passage quoted by the Rev. James Neil, B.A., in his "Palestine Revisited" (Nisbet and Co.), from Rafin Piotrowski's work on Siberia. Siorocinski and four others, who had been drafted into the ranks of the Siberian army, were condemned each to receive 7,000 blows with the stick, without mercy. If any one of the victims survived the punishment, he was to be sent to labour in the mines for the rest of his life. "At daybreak two battalions of 1,000 men marched out of Omsk, one charged with the execution of those condemned to 7,000 blows, the other with the execution of the lesser sentences. The victims were brought from their prisons to the place of execution. The bloody work was begun simultaneously by both the battalions. From both came the same shrieks of agony. Siorocinski is left to the last: the order to march was given. The priest entered the street of death reciting in a low voice, *Miserere mei, Deus, secundum magnum misericordiam tuam*; Galéfieyef, the executioner, shouting frantically, 'Harder, harder! strike harder!' and the submissive tools of despotism obeyed so well that Siorocinski, after walking once down the line and receiving 1,000 blows fell insensible, weltering in his blood. He was lifted to his feet to fall again immediately, and then a hurdle, prepared for the occasion was brought. He was bound on it kneeling, and so dragged up and down until his sentence was fulfilled. He had given at first a few shrieks of agony, and still was breathing until the last of the 4,000 blows; the remaining 3,000 were struck on his corpse, or rather, his now fleshless bones. Eye-witnesses assure me that the flesh was cut in strips by the rods, &c. The very bones were crushed and splintered (the sticks, it is before said, were thrice the usual weight and size), and the entrails were exposed. These barbarities were practised by the Russians on Roman Catholic Poles. Protestants are not exempt from similar cruelties. A Polish officer, who had escaped from the mines of Siberia, showed me where he was branded, and his finger and feet nails all torn off, for the crime of reading the Protestant Bible, and praying with some of the pioneers, he himself having been converted by an English missionary. He stated having seen his mother and sisters cut to pieces by the Russian soldiery."

An invention, which will be of much value in saving labour and expense for dredging purposes, or loading and unloading vessels with mud ballast in the East, and in other places, has been patented by Messrs. Priestman, Brothers, of Hull. It is called a "Self-Acting Bucket," and its working is very simple. It is lifted by a double-barrelled winch with two chains, on one of which the bucket is lowered by means of a brake, and falls wide open into the material which requires lifting. By hoisting the second chain, the bucket is drawn down by a very simple arrangement of levers, and, while filling, gradually closes. It can be raised to any height, and swung round to the place of delivery. By throwing the weight again on the first chain it opens immediately and discharges the contents. Coolies in China or India would have no difficulty in making use of it.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

WEDNESDAY, 6th June.

Sales of New Patna at $570, and of Old at $562½; of New Benares at from $542½ to $547½, and of Old at $555.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—26 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$750 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,400 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$226 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$345 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$145 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—32 per cent. discount—sales.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—7 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 30 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$62½ per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£103 10s. Ex. 4s. 1½d.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched.
LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL	Ajax (str.)	Stultz	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 12th inst.
Do. HAMBURG, &c.	Feronia (str.)	Hannah Law	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	On or about 13th inst.
NEW YORK	Thomas Lord	Robert Greig	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	New Era	Hall	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Highlander	Sayer	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Fleetwing	Hutchinson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Alaska (str.)	Guest	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. Do.	Belgic (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Madura			O. & O. S. Co.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Gryfe	Stanton	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Helena	T. Roberts	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Novelty	Snow	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Ocean (str.)	Colliver	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Ava (str.)	Jaques	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Kashgar (str.)	Hernandez		Messageries Maritimes	On 9th inst., at noon.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)	Baker		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst., at noon.
SHANGHAI	Glengyle (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Cathay (str.)	Quartley	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Namoa (str.)	Punchard	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. Do. AND TAIWAN	Holyrood (str.)			Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 9th inst., at 3 P.M.
				Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 4/0
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/0½
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/0½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/0¼ to 4/1

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight 232
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight 232
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 74½
Private, 30 days' sight 75

SALES ON JUNE 6TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Gypsum—100 piculs, at 87 cents, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

Japan Root—10 packages, at $3.80, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

White Sesamums—20 bags, at $6.00, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

White Sugar—300 bags, at $7.10, by Yee Shun Tai to travelling trader.

White Pepper—10 bags, at $14.80, by Hop Hing to travelling trader.

Fungus—160 bags, at Tls. 12.8.0.0, by Kwong Hing Wo to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—30 bags, at $7.70, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Sapanwood—500 piculs, at $1.93, by Fook Mow Loong to travelling trader.

Saltpetre—500 bags, at $7.30, by Fook Mow Loong to travelling trader.

Milled Rice—1,700 piculs, at $1.93, by Yee Tai to local trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTRAR.)

June 6th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.060
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.012
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.984
Thermometer—9 A.M.	84½
Thermometer—1 P.M.	86
Thermometer—4 P.M.	84½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	82
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82½
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82
Thermometer—Maximum	86½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	81½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

June 6th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 2 P.M.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 2 P.M.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Nagasaki. Previous day at 2 P.M.	Nagasaki. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.00	30.05	29.90	29.94	29.78	30.00	—	—
Thermometer attached	83.0	84.0	—	—	86.0	75.0	—	—
Direction of Wind	SW	SW	S	calm	V	E	—	—
Force	3	4	0	0	1	2	—	—
Dry Thermometer	83.0	84.0	79.0	75.0	80.0	74.0	—	—
Wet Thermometer	76.0	79.0	77.0	75.0	81.0	67.0	—	—
Weather	dem.	dem.	f.fr.	r.r.	oc.	b.c.	—	—
Hours' Rain	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER—level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Viability. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches tens, and hundreds.

For Sale.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WINES.

We have secured some Excellent Wines and Cognac of the well known shippers, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and invite comparison with any and all other brands.

We have to offer:

	Per 1 doz. quarts.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE	$15
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S HOCHHEIMER	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CHATEAU MOUTON	$12
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CHAPEAU LAROSE	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S ST. JULIEN	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CANTENAC	$5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S MEDOC	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S HAUTSAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S SHERRY, Manzanillo, red zeal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

Also,

WACHTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,

at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

1984 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

of 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA, F. PEEL.

Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO SOLICIT AN INSPECTION OF THEIR SUMMER STOCK:—

NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in GAUZE MIKADO SILKS.
LACE STRIPE JAPANESE SILKS.
PLAIN and STRIPED LUSTRES.
MOHAIR SICILIANS.
WHITE and COLOURED HAMBURG NETS.
FANCY COLOURED GRENADINES and GAUZES.
The BEST MAKE of BLACK GRENADINE, Guaranteed to wear well.
NEW GOODS, most suitable for WASHING COSTUMES and MORNING WRAPPERS.
PLAIN COLOURED ORGANDI MUSLINS.
FANCY STRIPED FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
KANDA and YOSEMITE STRIPED CAMBRICS.
WHITE and COLOURED NIAGARA CAMBRICS.
WHITE BRILLIANTES and PIQUES.
DAMASSE CAMBRICS.
FRENCH PERCALES and CRETONNE CAMBRICS.
COLOURED DRESS LAWNS.
GALATEA STRIPES and LINEN MATS for Children's Wear.
WHITE and COLOURED BATISTE.
NEW DESIGNS in LINEN, CAMBRIC, and PIQUE COSTUMES.
EMBROIDERED HOLLAND, PRINTED CAMBRIC, WHITE BRILLIANTE, and MUSLIN MORNING WRAPPERS.
RICHLY EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
LADIES' TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, just arrived from Paris.
BOYS' and GIRLS' STRAW HATS.
CHILDREN'S WHITE PIQUE WASHING HATS.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN.
INFANTS' ROBES, CLOAKS, HOODS, HATS, and BONNETS.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES.
SUNSHADES and UMBRELLAS, WHITE and STRIPED SILK, THREAD, and COTTON HOSE.
CHILDREN'S THREAD and COTTON SOCKS.
INDIA and HORROCKS' LONG CLOTHS.
DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY, by FIRST-CLASS HANDS.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, "WEISSLACK."
$19 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869, "VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$8 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes this arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 500,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

LONDON,
TRÜBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
HONGKONG,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "OCEAN," Captain Jaques, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
843 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1877.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "NAMOA," Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
834 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "MALACCA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Cathay* with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
855 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "CATHAY" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
856 Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

THE German Steamship "FERONIA," Stultz, Master, will be despatched as above on or about the 13th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents Steamship *Feronia*.
846 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship "GRYFE," T. Roberts, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
847 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Ship "HANNAH LAW," Robert Greig, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
848 Hongkong, 4th June, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship "HIGHLANDER," Hutchinson, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
791 Hongkong, 24th May, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship "THOMAS LORD," Hall, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
657 Hongkong, 27th April, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship "NEW ERA," Sayer, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
663 Hongkong, 28th April, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Ship "MADURA," Stanton, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
768 Hongkong, 19th May, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship "FLEETWING," Guest, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here at Whampoa, and have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
1m 802 Hongkong, 26th May, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE A1 American Bark "HELENA," Captain Snow, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
1m 729 Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A1 British Barque "NOVELTY," Captain Colliver, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.
732 Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. 1y 1145 July 20

KWONG HING CHEUNG & CO., COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. AHYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

435 Hongkong, 19th March, 1877.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese *Daily Press*).

PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bond fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the South of China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or, from the different Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 8th June, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th May 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *ALASKA* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th June. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 24th, 1877.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *KASHGAR*, Captain BAKER, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 16th June, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, at

Extracts.

THE GIRL OF ALL PERIODS.—AN IDYLL.

"And even our women," lastly grumbles Ben,
"Leaving their nature, dress and talk like men!"
A damsel, as our train stops at Five Ashes,
Down to the station in a dog-cart dashes.
A footman buys her ticket, "Third-class, parly;"
And, in huge hatter's coat and "Champagne Charley"
And each scant manhood else as use allows her,
Her two shy knees bound in a single trouser,
With, 'twixt her shapely lips, a violet
Perch'd as a proxy for a cigarette,
She takes her window-in-our-smoking carriage
And scans us, calmly scorning man and marriage.
Ben frowns in silence; older, I know better
Than to read ladies' behaviour in the letter.
This spring man is crafty Love's devising
To make the woman's difference more surprising;
And, as for feeling wroth at such rebelling,
Who'd scold the child for now and then repelling
Lures with "I won't!" or for a moment's straying
In its sure growth towards more wise obeying?
Yes, she had read the 'Legend of the Ages,'
And George Sand too, skipping the wicked pages.
And, whilst we talk'd, her protest firm and perky
Against mankind, I thought, grew lax and jerky;
And, at a compliment, her mouth's compressure
Nipt in its birth a little laugh of pleasure;
And smiles, forbidden her lips, as weakness horrid,
Broke in grave lights, from eyes and chin and forehead.
And, as I push'd kind 'vantage' gallant the scorner,
The two shy knees press'd shier to the corner;
And Ben began to talk with her, the rather
Because he found out that he knew her father,
Sir Francis Applegarth, of Fenny Compton,
And danced once with her sister Maude at Brompton;
And then he stared until he quite confused her,
More pleased with her than I, who but excused her;
And, when she got out, he, with sheepish glances,
Said he'd stop too, and call on old Sir Francis.

—*Pall Mall Gazette.* ,C. P.

A PASSION FOR SNUFF.

Mrs. Margaret Thomson died at her house in Boyle-street, Burlington-gardens, in 1776, and her will was taken up with little else than snuff.—"I desire (the will runs) that all my handkerchiefs that I may have unwashed at the time of my decease, after they have been got together by my old trusty servant, Sarah Stuart, to be put by her, and by her alone, at the bottom of my coffin, which I desire shall be large enough for that purpose, together with such a quantity of the best Scotch snuff, in which she knoweth I always had the greatest delight, as will cover my deceased body; nothing can be so fragrant and refreshing to me as that precious powder. Six men to be my bearers, who are known to be the greatest snuff takers in the parish of St. James, Westminster; instead of mourning, each to wear a snuff-coloured beaver hat, which I desire may be bought for the purpose, and given to them. Six maidens of my old acquaintance—viz., etc., to bear my pall, each to bear a proper hood, and to carry a box filled with the best Scotch snuff to take for their refreshment as they go along. I desire the minister may be invited to walk and take a certain quantity of the said snuff not exceeding one pound, to whom also I bequeath five guineas on condition of his so doing. And I also desire my old and faithful servant, Sarah Stuart, to distribute every twenty yards a large handful of Scotch snuff to the ground and upon the crowd who may possibly follow me to the burial place; on which condition I bequeath her £20. And I also desire that at least two bushels of the said snuff may be distributed at the door of my house in Boyle-street." She then particularises her legacies; and over and above every legacy she desires may be given one pound of good Scotch snuff, which she calls the grand cordial of Nature.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Public taste has of late been turned in this direction by the labours of learned men employed in the Record Office. What valuable documents have they collected and arranged, calendared and described, and brought within the reach of authors, who, by these helps, have enriched our popular literature with new histories and biographies! In 1869 a Royal Commission was entrusted to the Master of the Rolls, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Stanhope, and other persons, distinguished not only by rank, but by zeal for literature, with the following object in view. Inasmuch as there are existing, in many institutions and private families, collections of manuscripts and papers of general public interest, a knowledge of which would be of great utility; and because it has been ascertained that many possessors of such treasures were willing they should be made public, the Commissioners received authority to inquire respecting such papers and manuscripts, and to procure copies, abstracts, or catalogues of them. Accordingly qualified inspectors were chosen by the Commissioners to carry on their work; and, acting upon the instructions received, they have been busily engaged in visiting our universities, our cathedrals, or abbeys, and other ecclesiastical institutions; also the castles of the nobility and the mansions of others possessing documents of value and interest. During the short time which has elapsed since the Commission began, no less than five folio volumes have been published, containing reports of visits paid to various places, catalogues of papers of all descriptions, abstracts of numerous documents, and copies of many letters, some of which throw fresh light on points of history.—*Leisure Hour.*

HUNTING WOMEN.

That lovely woman is at her loveliest when the supple form is robed in the simple folds of a riding-habit; when the strength of her gentle sway over ruder natures is symbolised by the light restraint of the delicate hands and flexible wrists on the impatient temper of a high-mettled hunter; when faces are flushed and eyes brightened by the rapture of swift emotion—all this (says *Truth*) every admirer of the sex will admit. And yet there are not a few among the most gallant and susceptible of mankind who will be ready to murmur *sotto voce*,

"My heart would wish that ruder glow away,"

when they found themselves yielding without power of resistance to the fascinations of fair Nimrods who, fully conscious of the charms that the exercise of the chase lends them, make the fields of the fashionable "shires" their happy hunting-grounds for rich husbands. The pitiless rain of the past season has been somewhat against them. Women with habits bedraggled and covered with mud, lank hair dishevelled, and complexions tarnished, are not at their best, and they know it. But they wait their chance with a true hunter's patience, and when a day of frost or sunshine comes, they crowd around the master at the trysting-place, and hamper the movements of the man, until in self-defence, if not from innate gallantry, the brave are compelled to take the fair under their protection, to pilot them across country so far as they care to go, and then, instead of following the chase, to see their *helpless* persecutors safely home. The man who is known to have present or prospective rights of property will find half a dozen or more eager to place themselves under his guidance, and, if he would escape them, he had better keep close to the hounds, and face the first breakneck bullfinch that comes in his path; for their motto is—

"Mount ye, spur ye, skirr the plain,
That the fugitive may flee in vain,"

and they are sure to overtake him sooner or later, if he cannot shake them off by some such means. Even this is not always successful. There are many among the fair pursuers, mindful of the story of Arabella Churchill and King James II., who are ever ready to risk a severe fall in the certainty that their accident will secure sympathy, and bring somebody to their aid, who, once caught, will not be allowed to go quickly if he is worth the trouble of keeping.

ABOUT CIGARETTES.

Ten or fifteen years ago we rarely saw cigarettes in this country, their use being confined to the few natives who had acquired the habit by a residence abroad, and to foreigners, French, Italian, and Cuban settlers, who followed the practices of their youth. So slight was the general demand that, excepting in the large cities, cigarettes were rarely found for sale. To-day there are probably few small towns in the thickly-settled portions of the country where cigarettes are not readily obtained; while in the large cities the stores vie with each other in giving us varied assortments of leading brands. Indeed, recent statistics state that nearly 30 per cent. of the entire smoking tobacco consumed in the United States is in this form. Cigarettes are now imported from all portions of Europe, but principally from France. Several factories have of late years been started in our own country, but the cigarette par excellence is made in Havana. Nowhere else do we find capital so largely invested, labour so diversified, or such attention to details. There certainly you can take your choice—Honoradez, Havana, Astrea, Cherito, Henriquez, and dozens of others of lesser note.

The tobacco used in the making of the Havana cigarettes is bought from the cigar factors, but only from those who have the most assured reputation. It consists of the leaves left from the making of cigars. The necessity of securing the best grades of tobacco cannot be overestimated. The judgment of the cigarette smoker is formed solely from the sense of taste. He is totally unaffected by sight, which in the cigar enables a clever workman to so roll bad tobacco that we are predisposed in favour of an inferior article. While absolute inferiority is intolerable in either, mediocrity, in Cuba at all events, is much more readily tolerated in the cigar than in the cigarette.

The tobacco for the cigarettes is not, as is generally supposed with us, raised on the plantations of the various leading cigar factors. "Bartegas," "Cobania," "Upman," or whatever be the name of our favourite brand, does not depend for its success upon any one plantation. The practice on the part of leading houses is to send their purchasing agents into the tobacco district as soon as the crop begins to ripen. Sales are then and there arranged, immense sums sometimes being offered in advance, by way of retainer, for a specially likely plantation. The Vuelto Abajo district is the favourite one, the planters there holding a position not unlike that occupied by the proprietors of the "Sea Island" plantations in the days when "cotton was king." The ability to control the market so as to bring to their own manufactories the choicest tobacco is the main secret of the success of the large houses, not, as is frequently supposed, any particular superiority in the workmen.

The principal cigarette factory is, as is well known, the factory of M. Susini, "La Honoradez"—"Honoradez" signifying in Spanish "Honesty," the motto of the house. It consists of a series of irregular buildings, covering an area in space about equal to that occupied by the usual Broadway block. On the upper floor of the principal building we find a lot of tobacco, which has just arrived, and is being prepared for inspection—the first requisite being to remove from it any leaves that are either dead or in any way injured. The tobacco lies loosely scattered over an immense wooden tray, which is kept continually moving, by means of machinery, from one end of a table to the other. Around this table are seated some twelve or fourteen Cuban workmen, all good judges of tobacco. Each one throws aside such leaves as he deems unfit for use, while the slow but yet continual motion given to the tray brings each imperfection successively before the eyes of all. The next stop is to free the tobacco for any particles of sand or earth that may adhere to it. This is done by moving the tray by machinery until it is over a large bin, into which the tobacco is allowed to fall, being subjected in its passage to a powerful current of air induced by means of an immense fan, likewise worked by machinery. One step more and a very simple one—that of drying—and the tobacco is ready for a change of form. The tobacco is dried by simply exposing it on the roof, for a few hours, to the heat of the sun. For cigarettes it can scarcely be too dry, or for cigars too damp. A Cuban would not think of smoking other than a damp cigar. In the factories one sees the workmen smoking cigars they have just rolled, and no native could understand why one should smoke dry cigars in which so much of the natural flavour has been lost.

Thus far the process has been entirely one of cleansing or of freeing from impurities. The next step is that of cutting the leaves into fine particles in order to adapt the tobacco for cigarettes. The scattered leaves are first collected and subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure, from which they come out, looking for all the world like a pile of snuff-coloured brick. The moulded tobacco next goes to the cutting machine, falling from thence into a sieve, the meshes of which pass only such pieces as have been reduced to the proper size. The remainder is passed into a hopper, and thence goes for a second cutting. One step more, and the tobacco will be issued to the "rollers." Some half a dozen Chinese enter the room, each carrying with him a small vessel containing an aromatic liquid with which the loose tobacco is carefully sprinkled. The preparation of this liquid is not known. It is doubtless the desire to keep it secret that leads to the preference of Chinese over native labour.

Before following the tobacco further, let us look at the remaining portion of the cigarette, the wrapper. The original envelope for the tobacco was doubtless composed of leaves, the followers of Columbus carrying back to Spain accounts of the strange custom existing among the natives of San Salvador, the smoking of tobacco wrapped in the leaves of the palm, which was doubtless the primitive cigarette. In France to this day new straws are much used, but generally paper has become the popular envelope. This paper must be specially manufactured. Most of it comes from Barcelona, where the making of cigarette paper constitutes an important industry. All of that used at the "Honoradez" factory, after inspection, is carefully stamped with the name "Susini." By unrolling any of this brand of cigarettes this mark can be readily seen, and serves as the readiest means of detecting counterfeits. A portion of the paper is sprinkled with various preparations to give to it the flavour of tea, liquorice, or such other taste as may suit certain consumers. This explains the variation in the colour of the wrapper, which is sometimes straw-colour, sometimes brown, but more usually white, the latter colour distinguishing the paper which has not been artificially flavoured. In the cutting-machine the paper is rapidly converted into the proper size for envelopes, while another machine close at hand is turning out little bits of pasteboard for such of the cigarettes as are to be made with a mouthpiece.

Both tobacco and paper are now ready to be given out to the "rollers." Let us go down and watch them as they come pouring in. Both sexes and all ages have representatives here. Each one awaits his turn, and then receives, after it has been carefully weighed, his or her allowance of tobacco, some five thousand papers, and a large wooden hoop. The hoop serves as a rude but very accurate gauge, its circumference being of such a size as to properly encompass five thousand cigarettes of such size as will contain the entire amount of tobacco issued. A slight excess of both tobacco and paper, say sufficient to make forty or fifty cigarettes, is usually given, intended for the personal consumption of the employés. When their work is completed and returned to the factory, they receive in exchange therefore a small copper check payable on demand. So common are these checks in Havana that a few years since—possibly it may be so still—they were constantly given to one at the various stores, and were commonly received as current coin.

Physically the cigar and cigarette makers are a sorry lot. The continual odour of tobacco, their constant labour, with bodies bent over tables, calling into play no muscle, no exertion, indeed, whatever, excepting the exercise of their fingers—this cannot fail to have its effect. The cigarette-makers are injured, too, by the inhalation of an almost invisible dust arising from the small particles of tobacco. The compensation received appears very small. Four or five cigarettes a minute is accounted good work, and even at this rate two days' steady labour is required to fill a hoop, for which they receive less than two dollars.

The larger number of cigarettes manufactured at Havana are made by machinery, which is exceedingly ingenious, and has proved thoroughly successful. The cigarettes made by machinery are not only more tightly wrapped, but manufactured at a much reduced cost. Each machine is capable of making 30 cigarettes per minute, 1,800 per hour, or 43,200 per day, thus replacing the labour of 14 men, presuming them to be capable of working 10 hours per day. For such persons as prefer making their own cigarettes, pressed package of tobacco, with little paper books containing the envelopes, are sold. The tobacco is so neatly put up that, were it not for the accompanying book, one would almost fancy it to be a package of the most delicate French chocolate. As illustrative of the consumption of cigarettes, it may be of interest to state that 3,000,000 cigarettes are made in the Honoradez factory each year, while it is estimated that in their manufacture over six million dollars is annually expended in the city of Havana alone. The Cuban, indeed, is much more of a cigarette than a cigar smoker; the cigarette is his constant companion. Even after dinner the cigarette seems to be preferred. I remember once, at a very charming dinner-party, being quite astonished—for it was shortly after my arrival in Havana—to find myself and the host the only cigar smokers. The rest of our number, some six or seven, all Cubans, took to their accustomed cigarette with a unanimity which has always led me to believe that my good host himself felt called upon by his sense of politeness to do violence to his own preference.

In connection with the manufacture of cigarettes, nothing strikes one with more astonishment than the many industries which form accessories to a factory. The printing and lithographic work, a large quantity of which is required for the paper bundles or tasteful pasteboard boxes in which the various packages are put up, is all done by the employés, and even a photograph gallery is at hand for such persons as may desire their own likeness to accompany each package. So cleverly is all this work executed, that until very recently the bank notes and lottery-tickets, both of which are largely circulated, were here printed. Rather odd to our American ideas, it must be confessed, is the spectacle of bank notes and lottery-tickets being printed side by side—that, too, in a cigarette factory.

Boxes of tin, of wood, of all shapes and sizes, as well as kegs for exportation to distant points, are made within these same walls, where moulders, machinists, blacksmiths, tinmen, printers, lithographers, engravers, painters, and carpenters are all furnished with work. Two hundred out of the 2,500 employés are Chinese, and for them is provided a separate dormitory, kitchen, and even bath-rooms.—*Galaxy.*

THE AMERICAN BEAVER.

The American beaver is now enjoying a fine time of it. It once had a much wider geographical range over the New World than it now enjoys; for the enormous development of human population has of course rendered it impossible for this solitude-loving animal to frequent the same districts. It is now rarely found east of the Missouri river; although it once ranged from the most easterly to the most westerly point of the American continent, and in the other direction from Labrador to New Mexico. No other American animal has suffered so much from the hands of the hunter and trapper as the beaver. Some of our readers may remember the time when "beaver hats" were all the rage among well-to-do Englishmen. This was in the days before "silk hats" were thought of. The Hudson's Bay Company then imported no fewer than 80,000 beaver skins in a year into Great Britain alone. The ease with which the fur could be felted was their chief recommendation. But the introduction of "silk" hats came—most opportunely for the American beaver, otherwise it would by this time have been hunted to utter extinction. Whereas their skins thirty years ago were worth half a guinea each, they cannot now fetch two shillings. The consequence is that beaver-trapping, to which many men devoted themselves more than a quarter of a century ago, no longer pays, and is practically given up. The beavers, like all other rodents, are animals which multiply very rapidly, and so we find they are fast taking up their old positions on the lakes, rivers, and creeks of North America, where quiet and solitude still reign supreme.—*The Day of Rest for April.*

SCIENCE AND ITS AIMS.

Science has a twofold object—an intellectual and an economical, the former being an increase of our "knowledge of things" past, present, and future; the latter an extension of the practical utility of natural laws, and by observation of their results in the past to utilise their operation at present and in time to come. As an illustration of the economical object of science, geology may be mentioned, as it gives (more perhaps than any other branch) a very extended idea of the prodigious results of the quiet working of natural agencies during the countless age of the past. Beneath us lie many thousands of feet of solid rock, which we know have been slowly—very slowly—built up from the waste of older rocks by the action of rivers and the sea; and these deposits supply us with materials of great practical value. A few of these are stone, marble, slate, and lime, with which we build our houses; now copper, and other metals; salt, alum, magnesia, and other chemical compounds; and above and beyond all, the invaluable mineral coal. Geological knowledge of the past is of great present service in guiding us to these stores of Nature, and in pointing out the methods of their utilisation. It shows that the producing qualities are still in active operation, and the stores are still being replenished, as rocks of all kinds are continually being formed, which in their turn will supply their products to future generations of men. The sister-science palæontology may be cited as an example of the intellectual object—the science which enables us to restore from a few fossil bones the forms of the ancient and peculiar animals which formerly occupied the globe. By comparing these animals of the past with those of the present time, we learn from the commencement of life upon the earth its progress has invariably been from lower to higher forms, we conclude, and with some show of reason, that as it has always been, so it will continue to be, and that the present forms of life will be succeeded by others still higher in the scale of existence. Never in past time have the prospect of science been as bright as they are now, for the flame it has kindled spreads too far ever to be extinguished.—*Tinsley's Magazine for April.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 6th June, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 8 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.30
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
40 "	"	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 12 a 24	per 400 lbs.	83.00 a 101.00
" 28 a 32	"	109.00 a 115.00
" 38 a 42	"	112.00 a 124.00
" Bombay	"	70.00 a 75.00
Shirting	per piece	1.70 a 1.75
Byas Spotted Shirtings	"	3.65 a 3.90
" Brocades Do.	"	3.60 a 3.85
" Damask Do.	"	5.80 a 6.90
English Drills, 30 yards	"	2.10 a 2.14
" 14 lbs.	"	2.50 a 2.60
" 16 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.80
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.50 a 1.55
" 8 lbs.	"	1.80 a 1.85
" 9 lbs.	"	1.90 a 2.15
" 10 lbs.	"	2.70 a 2.75
Grey Cotton, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	"	2.85 a 3.20
" 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.30 a 1.45
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XQ	"	1.45 a 1.90
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.05 a 2.10
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.10 a 2.15
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	2.55 a 2.60
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.70
" Red	"	0.65 a 0.62
" Light Red	"	0.75 a 0.77
Jeans, 30 yards	"	0.77 a 0.78
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	2.30 a 2.42
" Figured 24	"	1.15 a 1.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.05 a 2.25
" 3 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.30 a 0.35
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.18 a 0.19
Velveteens, Black	"	0.21 a 0.23
" Gentian	"	0.22 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.25 a 2.40
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.50 a 3.15
" 600 "	"	3.50 a 3.65
" 7,000 "	"	3.40 a 3.55
AA	"	1.65 a 1.70
EE	"	0.05 a 0.10
ME	"	4.75 a 4.90
EI	"	0.10 a 0.15
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.50 a 2.55
Brocades	"	2.50 a 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.70 a 3.00
" 8 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.05
" 9 lbs.	"	4.40 a 5.50
" 10 lbs.	"	5.20 a 6.30
" 13 lbs.	"	6.40 a 6.30
Carpets, 88	per pair	15.00 a 16.00
" 33	"	17.00 a 18.00
" 8	"	18.00 a 18.50
" BBB	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 18.50
" LLL	"	16.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.12 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.03 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.70 a 8.80
" Assorted	"	8.80 a 9.00
HH Scarlet	"	9.00 a 0.00
" Assorted	"	8.00 a 8.70
H Scarlet	"	8.70 a 8.80
" Assorted	"	8.75 a 8.80
Lustres, Figure	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.77 a 0.88

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
" Hoop	"	3.60 a 3.65
" Bar	"	2.60 a 2.75
" Wire	"	6.45 a 6.50
Lead	"	7.50 a 8.25
Pigs, W.B.	"	7.50 a 7.60
" Lead, LB	"	7.00 a 3.10
Quicksilver, English	"	65.00 a —
" American	"	68.50 a —
Steel, English	per tub	3.90 a 4.10
" Swedish	"	5.30 a 5.40
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 26.00
Spelter	"	6.20 a 6.30
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.00 a 20.50
" Plates	per box	5.77 a 5.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	24.50 a 25.00
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.38 a 1.30
" 2nd	"	1.37 a 1.40
Bark, Siam	"	0.88 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	15.20 a 15.40
Beche de Mer	"	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	10.50 a 11.00
" " Yellow	"	47.00 a 48.00
" Hankow, White	"	56.80 a 57.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$2,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	650 a 800
" 3rd "	"	370 a 250
Brimstone	"	2.75 a 2.80
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	7.40 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	10.00 a 12.50
Cassia, clean	"	4,800 a 5,000
" Extra	"	2,800 a 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	"	145.00 a 150.00
" Inferior	"	18.50 a 19.00
Cloves	"	35.00 a 37.50
Coals, Adinat	per ton	—
" English steam	"	10.75 a 10.15
" Sydney	"	0.50 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	26.00 a 29.00
" Rod	"	24.50 a 25.00
" Nails	"	28.50 a 33.00
Cotton, Shanghai	"	16.60 a 16.50
" Bombay	"	17.00 a 16.50
" Shantung	"	16.20 a 16.00
" Ningpo	"	16.00 a 16.00
" Tientsin	"	15.00 a 16.50
" Tungchow	"	16.80 a 16.00
" Calcutta	"	13.50 a 14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	5.20 a 5.30
" Siam	"	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	"	7.45 a 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	34.50 a 36.00
" " without bones	"	13.00 a 14.50
" Chinchow	"	37.50 a 38.50
Cutch	"	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	Tls.	2.8.5 a 3.3.0
" Red	"	4.3.0 a 3.7.5
Dried Lily Flowers	"	11.00 a 11.50
Elephant's Teeth, 4 & 5 pieces	"	250 a 300
" 7 & 8 "	"	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.50 a 1.60
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	"	3.40 a 3.50
" " " of 200 lbs.	"	6.80 a 7.00
Fungus	"	28.50 a 29.00
Flints	"	0.60 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	200.00 a 285.00
" 2nd "	"	160.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	Tls.	13.0.0 a 14.5.0
" Superior	Tls.	21.5.0 a 21.6.0
Hemp, Rankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	26.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.50 a 5.60
" 2nd "	"	5.10 a 5.20
Mushrooms	"	42.00 a 51.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	12.00 a 12.50
" " " middle	"	8.20 a 8.50
Mussels, Dry Shimomail	per picul	$7.40 a 7.50
Peas, White	"	2.50 a 2.60
" Green	"	2.50 a 2.90
" Black	"	2.42 a 2.47
" Yellow	"	2.50 a 2.55
" Green Beans	"	2.40 a 2.45
Pearl Barley	"	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoes, Flour	"	Tls. 1.6.0 a 1.7.5
Patchouk	"	19.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,600 a 3,000
" Mother	"	2,000 a 2,100
Rice, Saigon, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " " 2	"	2.30 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.82 a 1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.69 a 1.71
" Manila	"	2.05 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.68 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.75
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.05 a 2.60
Saltpetre	"	7.20 a 7.25
Sanders, Green	"	2.75 a 3.80
" Cut	"	3.85 a 3.95
Sesamum, White	"	5.60 a 5.80
" Black	"	2.85 a 2.90
Sharkfins	"	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	"	27.00 a 39.00
" California	"	11.60 a 12.00
Stockfish	"	6.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a 5.20
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	14.00 a 14.50
" Black	"	7.95 a 8.20
Betel Nut	"	3.25 a 3.63
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	3.20 a 3.75
" South Seas	"	13.50 a 14.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.80 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	"	5.20 a 5.45
" " Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.80
" Candy	"	8.85 a 9.05
" Foochow	"	8.80 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	8.61 a 9.50
Walnuts	"	5.25 a 6.85
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.75 a 1.85
" California	"	1.85 a 1.87
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 6.1.6.0 a 6.2.0.0
Peas "	"	6.1.9.0 a 6.1.5.0
Tea "	"	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.40 a 3.45

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Argyll	June 4	D. Scott	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore, &c.
Ava	June 6	Hernandez	Fren. str	2106	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Danube	May 2	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Duna	May 23	John Steele	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	Swatow
Emuy	June 4	Blanco	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Fu-yew	June 6	A. Broad	Chi. str	920	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
G. of Lorne	May 29	McDonald	Brit. str	1389	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glaucus	June 4	Jackson	Brit. str	1647	Butterfield & Swire	S'pore, &c.
Glengyle	June 4	Quartly	Brit. str	1265	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
Golden Horn	June 6	Walton	Brit. str	1023	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Ichang ‡	—	B. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Japan	June 5	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	1865	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	S'pore, &c.
Kinshan ‡	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kin-Kiang ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Macgregor	June 3	Newell	Brit. str	2465	Gilman & Co	
Namoa	June 6	Punchard	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	
Ocean	May 19	Jaques	Brit. str	971	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore, &c.
Pernambuco	June 4	Wm. Hyde	Brit. str	643	Siemssen & Co	
Rajanatiannubar	June 6	G. Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Sanda	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	37	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Thales	May 29	Coles	Brit. str	820	D. Lapraik & Co	
Tibre	June 6	de Girard	Fren. str	1009	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
W. V. de Vries	June 4	G. Wellner	Brit. str	334	Fook Mow Loong	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.						
Adela	May 8	Beattie	Brit. bk	353	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Aline	June 3	Guilbert	Brit. bk	300	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Anazi	June 4	Hill	Brit. bk	462	Adamson, Bell & Co	
A. E. Vidal	May 29	Schreiber	Ger. bk	332	Wieler & Co	
Auguste	May 17	Thomson	Brit. sch	210	Meyer & Co	
B. Taylor	June 2	J. Taylor	Brit. sch	252	McEwen, Frickel & Co	
Bertha	May 31	Ringe	Ger. bk	442	Wieler & Co	
Bremen	June 5	Timpe	Ger. bk	380	Wieler & Co	
Brennero	June 5	Buzzotini	Ital. bk	766	Carlowitz & Co	
Canuan	May 21	Manson	Brit. bk	840	Borneo Co	
Capilla	May 25	Andersen	Swed. bk	307	Order	
Carricks	May 10	R. Corr	Brit. sh	916	Russell & Co	
Caura	May 21	Tiemer	Ger. bk	689	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
C. Kamrye	May 25	Moller	Siam. bk	430	Kien Tye Loong	
Caribou	June 5	Lindsay	Brit. bk	699	Borneo Co	
Christian	May 7	Stehr	Ger. bk	282	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Chinaman	May 20	McKenzie	Brit. bk	690	D. Lapraik & Co	
Dauphin	May 28	Lelionnais	Fren. bg	337	Siemssen & Co	
Diamant	June 5	Ackemann	Ger. bk	296	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Echo	June 4	Tozer	Brit. bk	349	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Fifeshire	May 25	R. Ness	Brit. sh	750	Russell & Co	
Fleetwing	May 7	Guest	Amr. sh	829	Olyphant & Co	New York
Formosa	May 29	Hyland	Brit. bk	915	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Formosa	May 25	Schweer	Ger. sch	272	Melchers & Co	Newchwang
F. Perthes	June 4	Kayser	Ger. bk	480	Siemssen & Co	
G. Adolph	Apr. 20	Neumann	Ger. bk	309	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Gryfe	May 24	T. Roberts	Brit. sh	1073	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
Gaston Auger	May 22	Gaillard	Fren. sch	301	Adamson, Bell & Co	Foochow
Hannah Law	Apr. 28	R. Greig	Brit. sh	1299	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
H. N. Carleton	May 29	G. Harkness	Amr. bk	872	Russell & Co	Honolulu
H. & Mary	May 8	Smith	Brit. bk	356	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	London
Helena	May 4	Snow	Amr. bk	603	Russell & Co	Sydney, &c.
Helene	June 3	Volquardsen	Ger. bk	372	Wieler & Co	Amoy
Hieronymus	May 24	Biehl	Ger. bk	425	Wieler & Co	
Hieronimus	June 4	F. R. Roy	Brit. bk	232	Landstein & Co	
Highlander	May 13	Hutchinson	Amr. sh	1352	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Hongkong	May 20	Carl Oom	Ger. sch	208	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow
Hope	May 25	Boulton	Brit. bk	454	D. Lapraik & Co	
Hydra	Mch. 27	F. Cest	Ger. bk	785	Siemssen & Co	Callao
Irazu	May 25	Pearce	Brit. bk	327	Chinese	
Iris	May 18	Rütar	Ger. bk	506	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Jacatra	May 25	Dirksen	Dut. bg	310	Russell & Co	
Japan	May 25	Walter	Ger. sch	270	Siemssen & Co	
Leicester	May 21	Caddy	Brit. sh	1309	Borneo Co	